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tor's competency, she was entitled to hold the office, notwithstanding her ineligibility to vote for herself. Judge Letton, specially concurring in the conclusions, doubts the correctness of the right of a woman to hold such an office under the common law of England; but takes the position that, owing to changed conditions in this country, the right should here be granted, irrespective of ancient custom or common law. Judge Fawcett dissents, saying that, if a woman is eligible to such an office as that involved, she is just as eligible to the office of Governor, and, while agreeing that many women would make better Governors than some the state has had, he thinks it rests with the Legislature, and not with the court, to specifically declare their eligibility, and that no one should be allowed to hold an office who cannot vote for a candidate for it. The case is reported in 125 Northwestern Reporter, 619, under the title *State ex rel. Jordan v. Quible*.

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**Inexcusable Homicide.**—The case of *State v. Brecount*, 107 Pacific Reporter, 763, presents some rather novel questions of law and fact in regard to liability for homicide. At the time of the accident resulting in death, a band concert was in progress on a temporary stand erected in one of the streets of Arkansas City, where defendant was employed as a member of the fire department. A large crowd of people having gathered in the street to listen to the music, the fire chief, who was intoxicated and had been off duty all day concluded it would be fine sport to turn in a false alarm and scatter the crowd by driving rapidly through it for the supposed purpose of reaching the fire. After communicating his ideas to defendant, the two proceeded to carry them out. The chief turned in a fake alarm, defendant hitched up the chief's horse, and they started down the street toward the crowd as fast as they could get the horse to run, defendant driving and the chief whipping the horse. Their vehicle struck a buggy, which overturned, injuring one of the occupants so seriously as to cause her death. The Kansas statutes make homicide excusable when committed by accident or misfortune, or in doing any other lawful act by lawful means with usual and ordinary caution and without unlawful intent. The Supreme Court of Kansas, in passing on defendant's conviction of manslaughter, holds that the intent governs and that, as the injury was the result of reckless, wanton, and uncalled-for acts of defendant, the intent was unlawful, and the homicide inexcusable.

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**Abusive Letters By Attorneys.**—Plaintiff in error, in *Peters v. State*, 51 Southern Reporter, 952, who was engaged in the practice of law in Alabama, having received a claim for collection, wrote the following letter to the debtor:

"Dear Sirs: I wish to call your attention to the above matter,